FAO Fisheries Reports, No. 39 FII/R 39

Report of the

FAO TECHNICAL CONFERENCE OF FISHERY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NEAR EAST COUNTRIES

Kuwait City, Kuwait
10 - 15 October 1966

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ROME, 1966

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FIt/R19	(Fr)	Rapport sur l'importance de la recherche fondamentale dans l'utilisation du poisson, Husum, République fédérale d'Allemagne, 26-30 mai 1964	1965
FIt/R19	(Es)	Informe de la reunión de la FAO sobre la importancia de la investigación teórica en el aprovechamiento del pescado, Husum, República federal de Alemania, 26-30 mayo 1964	1965
FIb/R20	(En)	Report of the second session of the advisory committee on marine resources research, Rome, 6-12 February 1964	1965
FIb/R20	(Fr)	Rapport de la deuxième session du comité consultatif de la recherche sur les ressources de la mer. Rome, 6-12 février 1964	1965
FIb/R20	(Es)	Informe de la segunda reunión del comité asesor sobre investigaciones de los recursos marinos. Roma, 6-12 febrero 1964	1965
FIe/R21	(En)	Report of the fourth session of the continuing working party on fishery statistics in the north Atlantic area, Rome, 9-12 March 1965	1965
FIe/R22.1	(En)	Report of the meeting on business decisions in fishery industries, Rome, 21-25 September 1964. Vol. 1 — report	1965
FIe/R22.1	(Fr)	Rapport de la réunion sur la prise des décisions dans l'industrie des pêches. Vol. 1 - rapport. Rome, 21-25 septembre 1964	1965
FIe/R22.1	(Es)	Informe de la reunión sobre iniciativas de índole comercial de la industria pesquera. Vol. 1 — Informe. Roma, 21-25 septiembre 1964	1965

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FAO Fisheries Reports, No. 39 FI1/R 39

Report of the

FAO TECHNICAL CONFERENCE OF FISHERY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NEAR EAST COUNTRIES

Organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at the invitation of, and in co-operation with the Government of Kuwait

Kuwait, 10 - 15 October 1966

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

November 1966

MR/52299

The FAO Technical Conference of Fishery Representatives of the Near East Countries was authorized by the 13th Session of the FAO Conference (20 November - 9 December, 1965), and was convened with the purpose of exchanging views and making recommendations regarding the fishery resources of the Near East countries and their exploitation through appropriate national and intergovernmental action.

The Conference was held in Kuwait City by invitation of the Government of the State of Kuwait, which also contributed some of the funds for its organization.

For bibliographic purposes, this document may be cited as follows:

FAO 1966 Report of the FAO Technical Conference of Fishery Representatives of the Near East Countries, Kuwait, 10 - 15 October 1966. FAO Fish. Rep., (39): 33 p.

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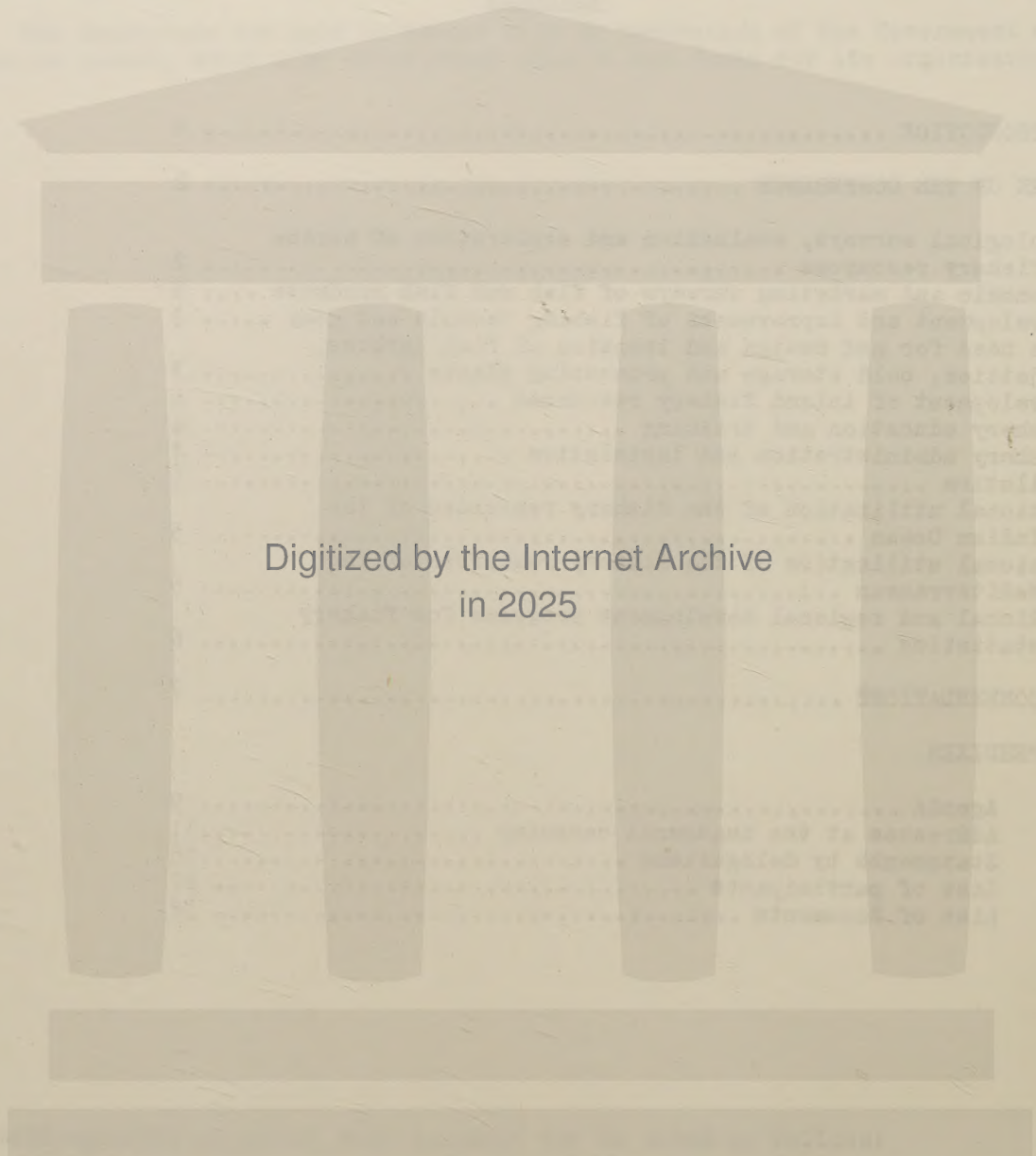

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INTRODUCTION

The FAO Technical Conference of Fishery Representatives of Near East Countries was held at Kuwait City, Kuwait, from 10 to 15 October 1966. The Conference was attended by the representatives of six FAO Member Nations, and an observer from the United Nations. A list of participants is given in Appendix 4.

The inaugural session was opened by the FAO Assistant Director-General for Near East Affairs and Regional Representative for the Near East, Dr. A.R. Sidky, followed by a welcoming address by His Excellency Khaled Al Essa Al Saleh, Minister of Public Works. (See Appendix 2)

His Excellency Saud Al-Fozan, Under Secretary of the Minister of Public Works, Kuwait, was elected Chairman of the Conference, and the representatives of the Federation of South Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic as vice-chairmen. It was agreed that the Chairman and the vice-chairmen should form the Drafting Committee.

The Conference adopted the agenda shown in Appendix 1.

Mr. R.W. Harrison, Director, Fishery Economics and Products Division, FAO Department of Fisheries, opened the first working session of the Conference. His address is reproduced in Appendix 2.

1. WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference heard statements made by delegations (see Appendix 3) and considered the recommendations approved by various FAO conferences concerning fisheries development in the Near East Region. It was then agreed that the principal task of the Conference was:

(a) to decide on the intergovernmental action required to evaluate the fishery resources of the Gulf[1/] and adjacent waters for their future rational utilization;

(b) to co-operate on fishery education and training, and

(c) to decide on the establishment of regional programs for fishery statistics, and on exchange of documentation.

Biological surveys, evaluation and exploration of marine fishery resources

The question of the evaluation and exploration of the resources of the Gulf and adjacent waters was extensively discussed and plans being developed by Kuwait to survey the marine fishery resource of its waters were noted.

The rapid growth of the shrimp fisheries in the Gulf by coastal and other nations was also noted, and the Conference expressed deep concern over the complete lack of information and studies on the magnitude of the shrimp stocks and on the impact of the combined fishing effort made by these nations.

It was unanimously agreed that a survey of the Gulf fishery resources was urgently needed and that in order to assess such resources adequately, co-operation should be established among the coastal countries. The Conference recognized the fact that to carry out the survey some assistance from the United Nations Development Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations would be required to provide equipment and expert knowledge. It was resolved (see Recommendations) to request FAO for such assistance.

Economic and marketing surveys of fish and fish products

The Conference recognized the importance of adequate marketing facilities in fisheries development and the need for proper methods of fish handling and distribution from the fishermen to the consumer.

The difficulties of properly handling fresh fish, particularly during the summer months, were pointed out. Wastage of dried fish caused by fish-eating insects was also considered and a specific case illustrating the control of this pest (the dermestid beetle) through proper sanitary measures was reported.

1/ Body of water which coastal countries are: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Trucial Oman (comprising 7 sheikdoms: Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al Khaimah, Sharjah and Umm al Qaiwain).

The lack of trained personnel to cope with the problems of handling fresh fish during very hot weather, and to improve methods of processing was recognized as one of the drawbacks to fishery development and fish consumption.

It was recognized by the countries represented at the Conference that expert assistance was required to identify the various fish-handling problems of the Gulf Region. The possibility of securing the services of a group country expert was considered and the FAO Regional Fisheries Officer for the Near East Region was requested to give assistance in the further investigation of this matter.

The Conference noted that the FAO Committee on Fisheries during its first session gave special attention to the problem of handling fish in tropical countries and to studies of the special characteristics of tropical species of fish which may differ from those of high-latitude fish, and urged the Committee to pursue these lines of work in its future programs.

Development and improvement of fishing vessels and gear

The Conference reviewed the various types of craft and gear, from the rudimentary to the modern types, now being used in the Region.

It was agreed that modernization of craft and gear was a prerequisite for the increase of fish production, and that mechanization of fishing craft should be an important aspect of any fisheries development program.

One delegation described a modernization program combining mechanization, gear improvement, and training which resulted in a 300 percent increase in fish production over a five-year period.

Governments were urged to help fishermen to modernize their fishing equipment through credit schemes or other means. It was recognized, however, that modernization schemes should be preceded by training fishermen on the handling of modern craft and gear. (See also Fishery Education and Training.)

The need for and design and location of fish harbors, jetties, cold storage and processing plants

Examples of recently constructed fish harbors, including facilities for fish handling and storage, to help the development of fisheries were considered.

Two delegations gave detailed descriptions of short and long-term plans for construction or expansion of several harbors and fish terminals.

There was general agreement among the participants that governments should give high priority in their fishery development plans to the construction or improvement of fish terminals. It was recognized that the selection of sites for new terminals should be preceded by careful engineering surveys. There should be transport facilities to connect the terminals with marketing centers.

It was recognized by the Conference that regional co-operation in planning fish harbors could be of great value. This could be facilitated through the establishment of a hydrological unit for the Gulf.

Development of inland fishery resources

The Conference recognized the fresh- and brackish-water fish potential of the inland water bodies. These included the river basins of the Nile, the Euphrates Tigris and the Indus and smaller rivers such as the Karoun with their dams and reservoirs, the Caspian Sea and the coastal lakes and lagoons. FAO's efforts in assisting preliminary surveys and experimental work on inland fisheries in the Region had enlivened interest in this development in the Near East.

At present, action at a national level could be directed to advantage to the augmentation and rational exploitation of the natural wild stocks in the open waters of the rivers, irrigation canals, reservoirs, and lakes through effective management measures. It would also benefit the associated technological improvements in inland fishing craft and gear, fish handling, preservation and marketing, and the socio-economic welfare of inland fishermen. Attention should also be turned toward warm-water pisciculture in cultivable field ponds, oases, and homestead tanks, and to the rearing of cold-water fish like trout in the higher elevations.

The Conference also felt that the above activities should, in due course, be progressively co-ordinated on a regional basis.

Fishery education and training

The available training facilities at various levels and future programs were described by various delegations.

The Conference was informed that an FAO consultant would shortly carry out a study on the requirements of fisheries education and training in some of the countries in the Region. This study would form a basis for future work of the countries concerned and of FAO's further related activities in that field.

The need for training institutions in the fields of inland and marine fisheries was recognized and it was agreed that the organization and location of such institutes will need to be further discussed by the interested countries.

The Conference recognized that training was of the utmost importance and that governments should endeavor, with the help of FAO, bilateral programs and other forms of assistance, to step up the training of personnel at all levels. Such training should be linked with development schemes and administrative structures. Provision should be made to grant proper employment to the trained personnel.

The Conference noted with great interest the deliberation and conclusions of the First Session of the Committee on Fisheries on training and urged the Committee to continue giving the highest priority to the matter.

All the representatives expressed great interest in the Symposium on Training and Education being held by the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council concurrent to its twelfth session and requested FAO to provide the countries of the Region with copies of the proceedings of that symposium.

Fishery administration and legislation

The lack of proper fishery administration in some countries of the area was considered by the Conference the greatest drawback to fisheries development. Governments were urged to provide funds and other facilities for the setting up of properly staffed

fisheries units and the strengthening of those already established.

The Conference took note with interest of the Conference on Fishery Administration and Services to be convened at FAO Headquarters in Rome in November 1966. Several representatives expressed their desire to participate. In view of the importance the Conference would have for the Region, governments were urged to send representatives.

The subject of legislation was briefly considered by the Conference. Some countries had not yet established fisheries legislation, others have adopted legislation covering only such fields regulating the registration of fishing boats, fishing methods, fishing areas and for the establishment and operation of fisheries co-operatives.

Pollution

Marine pollution in the countries concerned at the Conference was in need of strong action. Some countries already had laws controlling the oil pollution while others had to cope with pollution of a different kind, such as human sewage.

One delegation expressed great concern over the adverse effect on fish of pesticides used in both agricultural and health programs. To minimize such damage it was recommended that suitable liaison be established between fisheries administration and agencies in charge of implementing pesticide programs. FAO was requested to look into the matter and, if required, to consult with the World Health Organization (WHO).

The Conference noted with interest the work being carried out by FAO on the subject of marine pollution. FAO and other UN Specialised Agencies had distributed a questionnaire on the pollution of the sea to Governments concerned with marine pollution. One country represented at the Conference had replied and those which had not yet done so were urged to do so immediately.

Rational utilization of the fishery resources of the Indian Ocean.

The Conference was fully informed about the resolution approved by the First Session of the Committee on Fisheries, establishing as one of its subsidiary bodies the Working Party on the Rational Utilization of the Fishery Resources of the Indian Ocean. It noted with great interest the terms of reference of that Working Party. The Conference unanimously agreed that there was need for an effective international body for the promotion and co-ordination of investigations into the fishery resources of the Indian Ocean and their utilization, with a view to an assessment of their potential as a basis for rational exploitation. In this respect a U.N. Special Fund fisheries feasibility survey was reported to be currently in operation in the Gulf of Aden. Note was also made of assistance obtained through UNDP 1/ in the form of guidance for the proper management of a flourishing green turtle export industry now established in the Gulf of Aden.

The urgent need for international action concerning the exploitation of the fishery resources of the Gulf was unanimously recognized and emphasized by all the delegations. It was, however, agreed that the coastal countries of the Gulf would

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1/ United Nations Development Program

be well advised to join the body to be recommended by the Working Party. The wish was expressed that suitable arrangements be made, within this body, to facilitate the study of common problems such as those which may occur in the Gulf area.

One delegation expressed its concern over the possible extension of the activities of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council to include the whole Indian Ocean. It was hoped that a new body for the Indian Ocean would be established.

Rational utilization of the fishery resources of the Mediterranean.

The discussion of this item was brief, due to the limited representation of the countries of the area. Various aspects of the activities of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean were discussed and several requests for publications of that Council were recorded.

National and regional development programs for fishery statistics

The Conference unanimously agreed with the views expressed by the report of the First Session of the Committee on Fisheries

> that adequate fishery statistics were an essential prerequisite both for development of fisheries and for maintaining already developed fisheries at productive levels.1/

Collection and collation of statistics was essential to good fisheries administration. It was agreed that the strengthening of fisheries administration by the Governments of the Region should contemplate facilities for fisheries statistics. The need for standardization and comparability of statistics was also stressed. It was recognized, however, that most of the countries of the Region needed assistance from FAO in this respect.

1/ FAO Fish. Rep No 33, p 6, para. 39.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Conference expressed its gratitude to the Government of Kuwait, thanks to the generosity of whom it was possible to organize the first FAO Technical Conference of Fishery Representatives of the Near East Countries. It recommended that FAO consider the possibility of organizing further conferences of a similar nature to be held in the Region.

2. The Conference recommended to some Governments of the Region that immediate action be taken to establish, reorganize or strengthen their fisheries administration in order that they be in a position to formulate and implement suitable fisheries development policies and to draw full benefit from the technical assistance they may receive. Special attention should be concentrated on the establishment or improvement of a fishery statistical service which should be an essential part of any national fishery administration.

3. The Conference requested FAO to investigate jointly with the United Nations Development Program (Special Fund) the possibility of arranging for a mission to visit the countries bordering the gulfs of the Northwest Indian Ocean.

   (a) to consider under which conditions the fishery survey to be undertaken by the Government of Kuwait - for the time being limited to the waters adjacent to the coast of this country - could be integrated in a larger survey, or complemented, in such a way that the necessary investigations be carried out in all waters of this area with the participation of the coastal countries of the Gulf.

   (b) to consider the activities to be covered, including attention to problems of utilization and to what extent the assistance of the United Nations Development Program (Special Fund) would be required to supply equipment and expertise needed, with special emphasis on the establishment of a permanent international institution for research and technology.

   (c) to consider the possibility of carrying out a coordinated fishery education program.

   (d) The Conference considered that the creation of the institution referred to in Paragraph (b) was of essential importance and recommended that particular attention be given to this matter.

4. The Conference recommended that the Committee on Fisheries Working Party on the Rational Utilization of the Fishery Resources of the Indian Ocean give particular attention to the Northwest Indian Ocean and to the contiguous waters of its gulfs and the Red Sea. It further urged the governments concerned

to join and actively participate in the work of an international body that may be formed to promote and co-ordinate investigations into the fishery resources of the Indian Ocean with a view toward their rational utilization.

5. The Conference recommended the Governments to give consideration to the optimum exploitation of their inland fishery resources with possible international co-operation, and suggested that opportunity be taken of the next session of the FAO Technical Conference of Fishery Representatives of the Near East Countries to discuss selected inland fisheries problems of particular interest for the Region.

6. The Conference recommended that attention be given to the damage caused to inland fishery resources by pollution and particularly by the use of pesticides. In order to avoid or minimize damage caused by pesticides it is recommended that:

(a) governments ensure that proper co-ordination be established between the authorities in charge of the spraying or dusting operation and the fisheries services;

(b) FAO give consideration to this problem and, if required, call the attention of the World Health Organization (WHO), particularly on the damage which may result from large-scale pesticidal operations.

The Conference also recommended that more attention be given by the governments concerned to the problems of marine pollution and suggested that more restrictive measures be undertaken.

Appendix I

AGENDA

1. Inaugural Session

2. Election of the Chairman

3. Election of Vice-Chairmen

4. Adoption of the Agenda and Timetable

5. Appointment of the Drafting Committee

6. Statements by Delegations

7. Consideration of:

   Resolution No. 9/63 "Fisheries Survey Projects" of the Twelfth Session of the FAO Conference;

   Recommendations Nos. 5/64 and 14/64 of the Seventh FAO Regional Conference for the Near East, and decision of the Thirteenth Session of the FAO Conference.

8. National or intergovernmental action to be taken in determining priorities and implementing:

   8.1 Biological surveys, evaluation and exploration of marine fishery resources;

   8.2 Economic and marketing surveys of fish and fish products;

   8.3 The development and improvement of fishing vessels and gear;

   8.4 The needs for and design and location of fish harbours, jetties, cold storage and processing plants;

   8.5 Development of inland fishery resources.

9. Fishery education and training

10. Fishery administration and legislation

11. Marine Pollution

12. Rational Utilization of the Fishery Resources of the Indian Ocean, Resolution of the FAO Committee on Fisheries No. COFI/1/2.

Appendix I

13. Rational Utilization of Fishery Resources of the Mediterranean; participation of countries in General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean activities.

14. National and regional development programs for fishery statistics and biological sampling programs.

15. Adoption of recommendations and report of the Conference.

Appendix 2

ADDRESSES AT THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY

1. Dr. A.R. Sidky
Assistant Director-General for Near East Affairs, FAO

Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasant privilege to welcome one and all of you on behalf of the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to this FAO Technical Conference, where, for the first time in the history of this Region, the fishery representatives of the Near East countries are coming together to exchange their technical experience and views on the promotion of the fisheries of this area. I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Government of His Highness the Emir of Kuwait for the kind invitation extended to FAO to hold this meeting in this dynamic and progressive city of Kuwait. I wish to express my special appreciation to His Excellency the Minister of Public Works and the various officers for the excellent facilities so generously accorded for ensuring the success of this meeting. I am also thankful to all of you for the active interest which you are taking in the most vital task of contributing to the feeding of a hungry world as evinced by your presence at this Conference.

Despite the generally arid desert background of the Near East, we have, nevertheless, a number of productive water bodies of considerable magnitude. Most of the countries of the Near East have accessible sea coasts facing the North-West Indian Ocean and its gulfs, the Red Sea and the South-East Mediterranean. We have also very extensive river basins including some of the world's largest, such as the Nile, the Euphrates Tigris and the Indus. Limitations of communication, preservation and distribution had in the past restricted fishing activities to certain sparsely inhabited coastal settlements and riverine villages, the sailors in some parts of this Region having always been among the world's best mariners. Until recent years, the fishing activities have been generally confined to small-scale subsistence fishing and limited processing by salting and sun-drying for export purposes. Of late, with progressive improvements in land, water and air transport and in refrigeration, cold storage and canning facilities, an active awakening has been noticed in both the private and public sectors in several countries in this Region to the exploitation of the food and revenue potential of their marine and inland water resources. In not a few cases, the industry has, in fact, been trying to rush ahead even in the absence of adequate knowledge of the actual magnitude, quality or distribution of the fish crops, not to speak of the absence of organised national technical agencies for servicing the industry.

True, in a few countries which some of you represent, there has been some cognizable effort to develop fishery services to support the industry in the various fields of its activities, such as capture, handling, processing and marketing. The FAO has, also, been attempting, in the recent past, to come to the assistance of interested governments in the Near East, to initiate exploratory studies and developmental measures through the programs of Technical Assistance and Special Fund sectors, the United Nations Development Program the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, Trust Fund,

Appendix 2

World Food Program, etc. The details of such programs, you will soon hear from Mr. Harrison, representing my esteemed colleague Mr. Jackson, FAO Assistant Director-General for Fisheries.

Nevertheless, largely on account of the absence or weakness of fishery departments in most of the countries of the Region, those attempts have, in many cases, not yet effected the desirably abiding results. Your presence here bears witness to the recognition of the urgent need for taking stock of a serious situation which confronts the fisheries industry in this Region; for, today, the industry, in our part of the world, stands at a cross-road which could lead either to progress and prosperity along rational and scientific lines, or, alternatively, to confusion, disillusionment and failure through unplanned or ill-planned investments.

The available background information on our fishery resources and on the scope of their sustained harvesting and efficient utilization is but meagre. The marketing aspects, internal as well as foreign, also remain to be explored. Moreover, many of the problems relating to the fisheries in the North-West Indian Ocean with its gulfs, the Red Sea, etc., and in the big river basins which are common to and shared by more than one country, are similar in many respects and call for joint consideration. It is, therefore, quite opportune and wise on your part to have responded to our invitation and come together at this juncture to exchange views, discuss common problems and formulate plans for concerted action for the progresssive development of fisheries in the Region. For, the aquatic food resources of the Near East can make some definite contribution to the solution of the problem of animal protein supplies to the expanding populations, apart from increasing the financial income.

The timing of this meeting now is specially significant in view of the active attention which the fishery resources of the Indian Ocean have begun to receive at the hands of the global Fisheries Committee established by the 13th Session of the FAO Conference and of the International Indian Ocean Expedition, so much so that your deliberations might be duly correlated to the larger perspective of the above bodies.

The choice of Kuwait as the venue of this meeting has been most appropriate, both on account of its more or less central position in the Region and of its progressive initiative in the development of the fisheries in this area. Maritime exploitation has been inborn with the Kuwaiti. It is said that even before the discovery of the rich oil wealth, the Kuwaiti was earning the highest per caput income through ocean going and pearl diving. It is very heartening to note that this traditional maritime skill is being fostered and developed so much so that the future of Kuwait is ensured irrespective of any possible vicissitude of oil as a terrestrial source of energy. Indeed, Kuwait is appropriately fitting herself for pioneer efforts in off-shore fishing, covering distant waters and it is most salutary that she is offering her co-operation and assistance in this field to her sister countries of the Near East. I am sure that this generous offer of goodwill and cooperation will meet with active response from all concerned.

I look forward to an extremely useful meeting with stimulating and fruitful discussions of our many problems, which may lead to the progressive development of the fisheries industries in the Near East. On behalf of the Director General of the FAO and on my own behalf, I wish the Conference every success.

May I now request His Excellency the Minister of Public Works to address the Conference.

Thank you.

Appendix 2

2. His Excellency Khaled Al Essa Al Saleh
Minister of Public Works, Kuwait

Dr. Sidky and Distinguished Delegates,

I have pleasure in welcoming you and wish to thank the countries participating in this Conference. I would also like to express special gratitude to the FAO which has organised and supervised this Conference and which has prepared its documents and numerous vital researches in the various aspects of fisheries.

This Conference is almost the starting point of the development of fisheries in the Near Eastem area. As you are aware, the significance of this Conference is not confined to the countries of this area alone, but goes further afield to cover the entire human race, making its contribution to the resolution of the hunger problem which threatens more than half of the world population. Undoubtedly the role of the developing countries in this respect is most essential, since the production of the technically advanced countries has multiplied during the past few years and thus their average output has shown an inclination towards stability. Therefore any subsequent increase in the production average would have to come from the developing countries.

It is worthwhile to mention that the exploitation of fisheries by countries in the Near Eastern area is still far from being fullscale, subsequently their share in world output is in no way proportional to the population number and the facilities available in the area. It could be said that this Conference is the starting point which has its own advantages and which allows us latitude to make use of the experience of countries advanced in this field so as to build our projects on a sound foundation.

This might seem easily attainable, if we judge things by outward appearances, but in order to achieve such an end we must maintain an introversive viewpoint, and make our development policy comprehensive and factual. We shall also have to develop such possibilities according to a sound and stable policy regardless of fast material gains aiming at realising both short and long-term prospectives. Thus we shall be able to secure stability and progress for our fisheries enterprises.

Perhaps the most salient of our particular circumstances is the fact that the fishing grounds in our countries lack necessary basic data for the overall planning and drafting of suitable development projects. Also, technologists specialised in the various aspects of fisheries activities are rather scarce, apart from the fact that those working in fisheries urgently require technical services to raise their vocational standard. They should also be introduced to modern fishing methods and gear and trained to use them.

From this point of view Kuwait has prepared its plans for fisheries development, but owing to the non-availability of basic data for overall planning, the preliminary stages of the development plan were confined to outlining the objectives and the broad lines of the plan, instead of drafting an overall plan with detailed programs covering the entire elements of production, whether direct or auxiliary. This will impart flexibility to the plan so as to tally with this situtation.

We thank the FAO for checking the broad outline of the plan and for having their experts draft a program for executing development schemes, giving priority to methods dealing with making available the necessary data for the overall plan and for

providing public services of a persistently urgent nature, and moreover, for helping individual fishermen and boat builders and for providing technical and social services to them, so as to assure the construction of a solid foundation for the subsequent stages of the development plan.

I do not think that I need point out the methods of developing fisheries in our countries, as the agenda of our Conference deals with all the said methods one by one and you will have the opportunity to test and assess them for yourselves, but I would like to pause a little on an aspect worthy of meditation and consideration. This aspect is nothing other than international co-operation for executing the diverse development schemes and realising their objectives. It represents one of the stronger reinforcements of the fisheries schemes owing to the special nature of the fishing grounds which calls for such co-operation.

Ever since Kuwait embarked on drafting its plan for organising the exploitation of fisheries resources it prized international co-operation as one of the most important prerequisites for executing some of the development programs, particularly those connected with marine survey of the fishing grounds. In order to realise this co-operation, Kuwait's report presented to the FAO's 13th Conference had incorporated an invitation for holding this Conference in Kuwait to exchange viewpoints, as the development of our fisheries industry is now in the offing. This will help to co-ordinate the projects of the countries in the area and bring about co-operation in their execution in order to avoid duplication of work so that these projects eventually result in an integral work aiming at materialising the mutual interests of the countries sharing common fishing grounds.

Kuwait will commence execution of the marine survey project within the next few weeks starting with Stage I of the project which deals with scouting and tentative fishing in territorial waters or waters adjacent thereto. For this purpose Kuwait has concluded contacts with a choice of specialised experts. But, in view of the fact that the subsequent stages of the project involve carrying out a survey of other locations in the Gulf and rather beyond the Gulf, work would inevitably extend to territorial waters of other countries on the Gulf. There is no doubt that this Conference will provide an opportunity to countries in the area to co-operate in this connection by way of exchanging information and experience for the realisation of mutual interest, as the survey results will be made available to all the countries concerned. It will also be possible for delegates of such countries to participate when work is conducted in their territorial waters which will furnish them with further information regarding the nature of their fishing grounds. This participation is considered practical training under the experts executing the marine survey and the scouting and tentative fishing operation.

Furthermore, there is another aspect within the scope of international co-operation, which involves instituting urgent measures for facing up to the present competition in fishing from the Gulf by boats belonging to countries from outside the area for the purpose of realising commercial gain without due regard to preservation of the species in the fishing grounds. This might lead to inflicting damages which constitute a threat to the historical rights of the Gulf countries and their interests. I hope that our Conference will be successful in treating this problem and in administering the necessary remedies for warding off the dangers which jeopardise the interests of the countries concerned, and for protecting the fisheries exploitation projects of such countries which are in dire need of such protection.

In closing, I reiterate my thanks and best wishes for the success of the Conference in realising the great hopes pinned on it.

Appendix 2

3. Mr. R.W. Harrison
Director, Fishery Economics and Products Division
Department of Fisheries, FAO

Excellency, Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates,

Mr. Roy I. Jackson, Assistant Director-General (Fisheries) of FAO, has asked me to express his deep regrets that due to previous commitments he is unable to welcome you in person and participate in your deliberations. He wishes the Conference every success in its work.

He also wants me to thank the Government of Kuwait for the excellent arrangements which have been made to make this meeting possible and for being the host Government.

The Thirteenth Session of the FAO Conference (1965) took three actions with respect to fisheries which are of distinct interest to the delegations gathered here.

In following up Resolution 8/63 of the Twelfth Session of the FAO Conference which was intended to ensure that FAO "... has in future years the status of being the leading intergovernmental body in encouraging rational harvesting of food from the oceans and inland waters ..." and on the advice of the Director-General the Conference approved the establishment of a Department of Fisheries in FAO by upgrading and reorganization of the old Fisheries Division. The Department of Fisheries headed by an Assistant Director-General, came into being on 1 January 1966 in its skeletal form with two Divisions, viz. the Fishery Resources and Exploitation Division and the Fishery Economics and Products Division. The organization and staffing of the Department is to be spread over three biennia.

Secondly, upon the advice of the Director-General, the Conference approved the establishment of a Committee on Fisheries. The Committee consists of thirty Member Nations (which includes four Near East Member Nations) elected by the Forty-Sixth Session of the FAO Council immediately following the Thirteenth Conference.

The terms of reference of the Committee on Fisheries include as primary functions:

1. Periodic general reviews of fishery problems of an international character, and the appraisal of such problems and of their possible solutions with a view toward concerted action by Nations, by FAO and by other international bodies;

2. Review of the programs of work of FAO in the field of fisheries and their implementation.

The Committee on Fisheries held its first session in Rome during June of this year and was attended by representatives from twenty-nine Member Countries of the Committee, fourteen observer countries and six international organizations. Besides reviewing the program of work of the Department of Fisheries and international co-operation in fisheries, the Committee also considered fishery problems of an international character, such as the rational utilization of the pelagic fishery resources of the Indian Ocean, fishery problems of the Middle and South Atlantic, and marine pollution. A "Sub-Committee on the Development of International Co-operation with International Organizations concerned with Fisheries" and a "Working Party on the

Rational Utilization of the Fishery Resources of the Indian Ocean" were established.

Our reason for being here today relates to the third of the three actions by the Thirteenth Session of the FAO Conference to which I have referred earlier. The Conference recommended that this meeting be convened with the purpose of bringing together for the first time fishery representatives of the region to pool their knowledge, exchange views, and make recommendations regarding the fishery resources and their exploitation through appropriate national and inter-governmental action. Copies of those recommendations and previous ones on the same matter have been distributed for your information.

We in FAO welcomed the timely proposal. The further development of fisheries and the rational utilization of the fishery resources of the Indian Ocean and adjacent waters is in the forefront of the work of its Department of Fisheries. As mentioned earlier, the Committee on Fisheries has carefully considered the matter and established a Working Party on the Rational Utilization of the Fishery Resources of the Indian Ocean. This Working Party, of which some of the countries of this region are members, will meet next January to initiate its work, which will consist mainly in deciding on the most appropriate kind of international fisheries body needed for the promotion and co-ordination of investigations of the resources of the area and their utilization with a view to the assessment of their potential, as a basis for rational exploitation.

Through the United Nations Development Program which covers the Special Fund projects and Technical Assistance experts, fellowships and training centres, FAO has been increasingly providing technical assistance to the countries of this area to help them develop their fisheries.

As instances of such efforts on the part of FAO may be mentioned, the preliminary fishery surveys in the Bandar Abbas region and other centers of the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea coasts of the United Arab Republic, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia, and the coasts of the Federation of South Arabia and Somalia in the Gulf of Aden, fishing harbor and port studies with special reference to Karachi, a Training Center for masterfishermen at Suez, fish culture and inland fishery development work in Syria, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan, Sudan and the U.A.R.; the outboard mechanization of fishing boats in the U.A.R., and the organization of this Conference.

In the Mediterranean Sea, assistance is being provided particularly through the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean. The strengthening of the activities of the Council are being seriously considered. A paper on the structure and activities of this Council has also been distributed for your information.

The outlook for the future of the fisheries of the region, particularly those of the Indian Ocean, is optimistic. The hope that its waters can provide a substantial contribution to the food supplies of the coastal countries can be backed to a certain extent by recent knowledge acquired on the available resources. In this context I would like to refer to the paper on the Fishery Resources of the Indian Ocean which is also available for your information.

Development of a modern industry, however, cannot be based only on the existence of resources. It requires sound policies to be carried out by trained administrators, proper handling and marketing methods, training of personnel, etc. Modern fishing is rapidly becoming a highly sophisticated activity which also requires substantial capital investment.

Appendix 2

The agenda for this Conference has purposely been prepared to stimulate discussions concerning most aspects of modern fishing development. Being a technical conference, it is expected to carefully consider the items of the agenda with a view to ascertaining the national and regional needs and to recommend sound and sensible measures and policies for filling these needs. Your recommendations should be purposeful and realistic and should be aimed towards targets of defining tangible measures for immediate and future fishery development.

What is most important is that the practical and realistic recommendations that are the fruits of your deliberations are such that they may be executed and followed up in a practical and realistic way. They should of course take into consideration the present status of the fisheries industries in the various countries concerned and the available means to further expand them. They should also differentiate between what may be a necessary and desirable social exercise, that is the improvement of the conditions of subsistence fishing population, and what is necessary to utilize available fisheries resources to maximum economic advantage in an industrial sense.

The implementation of your recommendations will depend primarily on national efforts, either individually or jointly. FAO can only help by offering on request the assistance the countries may need through its field and development programs.

Once again, many thanks to the Government of Kuwait, its agencies and citizens for making it possible to meet here.

Appendix 3

STATEMENTS BY DELEGATIONS

Federation of South Arabia

Iran

Iraq

Saudi Arabia

The statement by the Delegation of Kuwait is incorporated in the inaugural address by His Excellency the Minister of Public Works (Appendix 2)

Appendix 3

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE FEDERATION OF SOUTH ARABIA (UNITED KINGDOM)

Mr. Chairman,

It pleases me to convey the best compliments of the Government of the Federation of South Arabia and those of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to the Government of Kuwait for all the facilities provided for the participants in the Conference. We are grateful, too, to the officials of the FAO who contributed so much to bringing into being the first Conference of Fishery Representatives of the Near East countries. Of course, we all realize the importance of the various potential marine food resources in the area, the exploitation and rational utilization of which will, undoubtedly, be of great assistance in minimizing the food problems facing, not only the countries concerned, but the whole world.

The economic development of South Arabia depends at present to a large extent on the agricultural and fishery resources available. Modern techniques for the rapid development of both these fields are of great interest to us. The South Arabian authorities feel that tackling the various aspects of the items mentioned in the Provisional Agenda is of the highest importance. It is true that reasonable progress has been achieved in the fisheries development of the Federation over the last ten years, despite the fact that many fishermen have left the industry to join other professions, such as work in oil refineries.

It is mainly because of the improvements in fishing gear introduced, the training of fishermen to handle and maintain new equipment and the establishment of fishermen's co-operatives that such progress has been achieved. However, we still look forward to more improvements.

At present, three small purse-seine vessels, form the prototype of a modern fishing fleet in South Arabia. Another bigger vessel "Rizq Al Bahr" (Sea Harvest) capable of off-shore fishing, is being prepared for use in the coming weeks by UN specialists under the South Arabia UNSF project for a general oceanographic and sardine survey in the area. The EPTA very soon will be sending a turtle biologist to investigate the possibility of improving the green turtle industry in Khor Oman in the Lahaj State of the Federation. Plans for projects involving the construction of fishing harbors, jetties, curing stations and proper cold-storage facilities are being studied.

We hope that other organizations and forums will consider investing capital for the development of the fishing industry in the area, since it is anticipated that the results of the UNSF survey may be most promising. There is no doubt that the discussion and exchange of views at this Conference will be useful to all countries participating. My Government's immediate concern will be, I hope, to apply and carry out the recommendations you will adopt.

Thank you.

Appendix 3

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF IRAN

On behalf of my Government I wish to express appreciation to the Government of Kuwait for the excellent arrangements made for ensuring the success of this Conference.

I should also like to thank the FAO Fisheries Division for providing all the facilities and material available at this meeting.

Our country - which has a population of 23 million - has access to the waters of the Caspian Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. We have also rivers of considerable length throughout the country which enable us to engage in inland fish culture.

His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah Aria Mehr emphasizes that the Government and capital investors utilize to the utmost the resources of the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf.

Now, a high percentage of our protein is obtained from mutton and beef. Meat consumption in Iran averages almost 13 kg per caput per year.

Although 75 percent of our population is unaccustomed to sea-food consumption, we have not ignored the importance and value of fish as a source of high-quality protein, fat, minerals and vitamins and its importance as a supplement to cereal proteins.

Our fishing industry embraces:

1. Northern fisheries

2. Southern fisheries

3. Inland fisheries

Our northern fishing activities are concentrated on Acipenser and caviar production, which is not under discussion at this meeting. My colleague, Dr. Keyvanfar is an expert in caviar production and can answer any questions in this field. He is a marine biologist who has done his university studies at Paris, his main subject being food canning.

Our inland fisheries are new, but are rapidly growing. We are concentrating on trout and carp production, with considerable success. Over the last two years we have introduced nearly four million fingerlings in the Karaj River in Teheran, Safidrood in the north and Zayanderood in Isfahan.

Our southern fisheries include an independent company, in which capital is held by the Ministry of War, the Red Lion and Sun Society and Plan Organization. It is responsible for the exploitation and utilization of the resources of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. The southern territorial waters (the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman) abound with fish and other marine life, which are an important source of the country's protein requirements.

Shrimp is one of the major products of the Persian Gulf. Foreign fishing activities show that it is to be found abundantly along the southern coast of Iran. At

present the most important shrimp-fishing areas in the Persian Gulf are: Bandar Abbas Ras-Al-Motaf and Dailam Port.

Research and experience have proved that a well-equipped fishing fleet can land a considerable quantity of shrimp in these areas.

Interest in the fisheries of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman is a comparatively new phenomenon. Iran was the first country to undertake the survey and exploitation of Persian Gulf potentialities before Second World War.

In 1936, at the invitation of our late king Reza Shah the Great, a group of Danish scientists headed by Dr. Belegmade undertook a survey in the Persian Gulf. Its findings were published in four volumes, under the title Danish Scientific Investigations in the Southern Part of Iran. In my opinion this is the most comprehensive and valuable work which has ever been published on this area. We are also very much indebted to FAO, and especially its expert Dr. Job, who has submitted a number of excellent reports and recommendations for the better utilization of Persian Gulf resources.

There are also several miscellaneous publications on the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, but they are not accurate. It is not possible I am afraid, to evaluate all the data available from the various studies which have been carried out so far in different centers, but it is certain that further exploratory and commercial fishing requires a more critical evaluation of physical and chemical data, to render fishing operations in specified regions economical.

We are very glad to hear that the Ministry of Public Works in Kuwait, with the collaboration of FAO, is conducting a systematic study of the fishing potentialities of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. It is hoped that all the countries concerned will participate in this work - which is of inestimable value - under the coordination and supervision of FAO, in the near future. I am certain that my country will give of her utmost in this field.

The problem of fishing industries administration in our country is solved: an Act will be brought before our Parliament to enable the work to be centralized under the Ministry of Agriculture.

We have available nearly 40 large and small cold-storage units, having an approximate capacity of 10,000 tons for fish and meat. We are purchasing 10 prefabricated cold-storage units of 100 to 200 capacity each for our major Persian Gulf fishing ports such as Chah Bahar, Jask, Konarak, Lingen, Kangan, Dayer, Bushehr, Larak, Quishm and Quais. A 200-tons capacity cold storage unit and a huge canning factory have been in operation in Bandar Abbas since 1946. Our northern fishing operations are carried out by 30 well-organized co-operatives. Over the last 2 months 14 new co-operatives have been formed, and it is intended to provide them with financial and technical assistance in order to develop their facilities and mechanize them.

Our most serious problem is the low appeal of fish from the Persian Gulf, caused by the fact that fish from the Persian Gulf are ugly in shape in comparison with those from the Caspian Sea. We set up a small filleting factory in Abadan on an experimental basis, and found its products had considerable consumer appeal. In this way consumption increased by 300 percent and handling and marketing of this product was much easier. We have at our disposal nearly 10 cold storage railway trucks and 20 cold storage vans, enabling us to transport nearly 300 tons of fish from our 3 large cold storage plants in Khorramshahr, should the market be capable of absorbing it.

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My colleague Mr. Hormozi, a fish culture officer and advisor to the Southern Fisheries Company will provide the honorable delegates with more detailed information in due course.

Thank you.

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF IRAQ

Mr. Chairman,

Before I proceed in my statement I would like to thank the FAO authorities for holding this first technical meeting on fisheries in the Near East Region. It is an indication that the Organization is starting to pay more attention to the development of fisheries in this Region and show great response to the need of the countries concerned. Respectful thanks should also be submitted to the Government of Kuwait for playing host to the Conference and offering every facility for its success.

I hope that this opportunity of bringing together responsible fishery technicians to exchange views and experience will lead to closer and broader co-operation in planning and co-ordination of fishery development plans in this Region.

We are all aware that the importance of fisheries resources as regards economy and nutrition has been greatly increased during the last decade. Development plans are extremely urgent to meet not only the requirements of increasing population but also the increase in demand for food. Such increase necessarily accompanies economic development and results from increased employment, higher incomes and higher per capita consumption.

We came here to exchange views and experiences on the various problems facing the fishery development and exploitation and to submit recommendations on solving such problems. These problems may differ slightly or greatly from one country to another, but, on the whole, the following problems are more or less general in all the countries of the Region:

1. Lack of technical staff and trained personnel.

2. Inadequate landing, transportation and marketing facilities.

3. Shortage of finances.

4. Absence of inadequate administrative structure.

5. Socio-economic problems.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, may I say that regional co-operation and planning for developing fishery resources are essential and may I say further that regional projects could serve an important purpose, since it may be costly for each individual country to carry out studies or establish projects which, if done jointly, could be more economic and contribute greatly to economic development.

As the development of such resources could not be achieved without the use of scientific and technical knowledge and as there is a wide scope in these fields in

in the Near East Region, I believe that the co-operation and, sometimes perhaps, the active leadership of FAO in these fields could indeed play an effective role.

I should like to draw your kind attention to the fact that this Region is very important in fisheries resources and it may be much more important if the different problems are solved and effective and profitable projects are executed. Therefore, I should like to propose the following recommendations for your consideration:

1. Establishment of regional training centres to carry out the training of personnel at different levels.

2. Creation of a regional commission or council, or at least, a working party could be formed.

3. Establishment of a regional research institute to carry out research on a regional level.

4. Creation of a documentation centre.

5. Such a regional technical meeting could be held once a year to bring together the technicians holding responsible posts in their countries to exchange views on what has been done and what new problems have emerged. This will help the integration, co-ordination and co-operation in solving many problems of an international nature.

6. As regards financing, the Conference could recommend appropriate measures to increase the international financial assistance to the countries of the Region.

Mr. Chairman,

The success of this meeting should not be judged merely on the basis of whatever recommendations are passed but on concerted action of international co-operation to implement such recommendations.

Our gathering here is a manifestation of regional co-operation in the important field of fisheries and we hope that the countries of the Region will from now on exchange views and experiences as regards measures and policies in this respect and we hope also that continued effort, intensive research and concerted action will take place within the framework of the FAO program.

Iraq is ready for full co-operation in this respect since its Government believes in the great importance of fishery development as witnessed by the planning of the fisheries development project in the framework of the overall economic development programs.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Appendix 3

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF SAUDI ARABIA

Mr. Chairman,

I should like to thank first of all the Government of Kuwait for kindly acting as host to this Conference, and FAO for its work of organization.

For many years now the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Agriculture and Water has attached great importance to the country's fisheries which are scattered along the coasts of the Kingdom, stretching for a thousand miles along the Red Sea and half as much again along the Arabian Gulf.

In spite of the existence, in some places, of coral reefs that retard the introduction of improved methods of capture, and in spite of the lack of oceanographical data and fish classification, the intensified efforts of the fishermen can be seen in the corresponding increase in the volume of their catch.

Our fisheries are a major source of food rich in animal protein, vitamins and phosphor salts. They are important in the national economy since they supply the country with its animal protein needs and offer a means of earning a living for those who share in different operations such as catching, canning, drying and marketing.

Fisheries experts have been invited by the Ministry to survey the Red Sea and Arabian Gulf waters, and a Fisheries Office has been created within the same Ministry for the purpose of studying the reports on these surveys and gradually implementing the recommendations contained in them.

The Office will be strengthened by the recruitment of efficient, specially trained personnel. A start has been made in this direction by sending a number of officers to training courses arranged by the FAO on fisheries and related matters.

Our present project: A four-year project has been established, covering, inter alia, the promotion of fisheries, the strengthening of the newly established Fisheries Office (it will have its own branches on the Saudi coasts) and the establishment of a Training and Research Centre at Jeddah. The work on this Centre will commence as soon as the necessary equipment comes to hand. Here, fishermen will be trained in the use of new methods and equipment.

The Ministry is anxious to develop this sector by establishing co-operatives that will supply fishermen with new gear and help them to acquire fishing boats, nets and other items of gear.

In Saudi Arabia, as in many other countries, fishermen need to be given a helping hand. Their catch needs to be marketed. As things stand, a fisherman on his own cannot but be dependent on middlemen; he cannot do without them. Hence it is essential to establish co-operatives to:

1. Provide facilities for transporting the catch.

2. Market and sell the catch both at the ports and in consumer areas inland.

3. Provide credits to enable members to work more efficiently.

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Coming now to the matter of inland waters, we have lately introduced a fish-farming project. The study we have made on the possibility of utilizing our inland water resources needs to be carried further and in great detail. The ultimate aim is that fresh catch shall be available even in remote cities and towns.

Prevailing methods of fishing. Among the prevailing methods of fishing may be mentioned the use of the following gear:

1. Gill nets for catching big fish such as drak, bonito, tuna.

2. Hook-lines for catching sardine and some other kinds.

3. Beach seines and Trammel nets for catching coastal fish at different depths.

4. Handlines for catching various kinds of fish

5. Traps for catching lobsters and shrimps

6. Trawls for catching shrimps, as practised in the Arabian Gulf.

Statistics. Fishery statistics are available for 1965 and cover the items tabled below:

	Red Sea Fisheries	Arabian Gulf Fisheries	Total
No. of professional fishermen	2,500	1,300	3,800
No. of fishing boats (mechanized and sail) 1/	1,000	300 2/	1,300
Volume of fish-catch (tons)	5,000	7,000	12,000
Volume of shrimp-catch (tons)	600	6,000 3/	6,600

Statistics on earlier years are not available in full for all fisheries in the Kingdom. The Ministry is endeavouring to collect the information concerned and to ensure that it will be as accurate as possible there is close contact and firm co-operation in this field between the Ministry and FAO. FAO provides us with technical assistance and experience. A fisheries expert was invited, two months ago, to advise on the future development of fisheries and to draft terms of reference of the fisheries adviser requested by the Government of Saudi Arabia for two years to assist in establishing and operating the Training and Research Centre in Jeddah on the

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1/ the boats differ in design according to the methods used.

2/ The majority of these boats are mechanized.

3/ The quantity is increasing remarkably, due to the development of methods and equipment now being used.

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Western coast of the Kingdom. Making a comprehensive survey of the Saudi Arabian territorial waters with a view to ascertaining the species of fish in the different locations, with special reference to those suitable for processing will be one of the functions of this Centre.

Finally, in the light of the results achieved at Jeddah another centre will be established at Dammam on the East Coast.

Appendix 4

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Federation of South Arabia

HARIRI, Khaled
Senior Fisheries Assistant
Department of Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Aden

HINDS, V.T.
Director
Department of Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Aden

Iran

KOLAEINI, Mohammad Reza
Adviser
Ministry of Agriculture
Teheran

HORMOZI, Hossein
Adviser
Southern Fisheries Company
Teheran

KEYVANFAR, Dr. Amine
Adviser
Southern Fisheries Company
Teheran

Iraq

HAMED, Dr. Mahmoud Ibrahim
Director
Division of Hydrobiology and Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture
Baghdad

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Kuwait

AL SALEH, His Excellency Khaled Al Essa
Minister of Public Works
Head of Delegation

AL-FOZAN, Saud
Under-Secretary
Ministry of Public Works
Deputy Head of Delegation

MADOOH, Mohammad
Director of Industrial Affairs
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Alternate

GHANNAM, Yahya
Head of the Agricultural Section
Ministry of Public Works

AL-SHARHAN, Ahmad
Administrative Fisheries Officer
Agricultural Section
Ministry of Public Works

SELIM, Hussein
Senior Fisheries Officer
Agricultural Section
Ministry of Public Works

AL ASSOOSSY, Mahmood
Assistant Administrative Officer
Agricultural Section
Ministry of Public Works

AL GHANEM, Aly
Superintendent
Experimental Station
Agricultural Section
Ministry of Public Works

AL FARES, Fares Abdullah
Agricultural Superintendent
Agricultural Section
Ministry of Public Works

AL MARZOOK, Ahmad Abdul Wahab
Head of the International Organizations Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

AWAD, Sayed
Legal Researcher
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Appendix 4

KARMY, Zuhair
Senior Science Inspector
Ministry of Education

AL DABBOOS, Fahed Nayef
Director
Sectorial Planning Department
Planning Board

AL MAUSHARJY, Mohammad Sagr
Assistant Director for Sanitary Affairs
Municipality

ABU SITTAH, Dr. Salman
Consulting Engineer
Municipality

LYSTRUP, Odd
General Manager
Kuwait National Fishing Company

AL-NASRI, Abdel Aziz
Deputy General Manager
Gulf Fisheries Company
P.O. Box 3389

AL BAHBAHANI, Abdul Majeed
Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors
International Fisheries Company

Saudi Arabia

DAGHISTANI, Fouad
Director, Fisheries Development, Fisheries Directorate
Ministry of Agriculture
Riyadh

United Arab Republic

EL BAKERY, Mohamed
Second Secretary
Embassy of the UAR
Kuwait

OBSERVERS

United Nations

ADLY, Ibrahim
Resident Representative
United Nations Development Program
Kuwait

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Fisheries Adviser to the
Government of Kuwait

ISAEV, Alexandre
c/o Ministry of Public Works

FAO

SIDKY, Dr. A.R.
Assistant Director General for Near East Affairs
and Regional Representative for the Near East
FAO Regional Office
Cairo, UAR

HARRISON, R.W.
Director
Fishery Economics and Products Division
Department of Fisheries
FAO
Rome, Italy

GIRARD, M.J.
Chief
Field Projects Co-ordination Office
Department of Fisheries
FAO
Rome, Italy

SECRETARIAT

Liaison Officer for the Government of Kuwait	H. Selim Senior Fisheries Officer Ministry of Public Works
General Secretary	Horacio Rosa Jr. Fishery Liaison Officer (International Organizations) Department of Fisheries, FAO
Technical Secretary	Dr. T.J. Job Regional Fisheries Officer for the Near East FAO Regional Office for the Near East Cairo, UAR
Administrative Secretary	Mary Clare de Freitas
Assistant to General Secretary	Mary Mobley

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Public Relations Officer Government of Kuwait	Burhan Nashashibi
Press Officer	Hassad Samman
Staff Liaison Officer	A Al Shaker
Interpreters	F. Elles Maria Colom Dora Halim Salwa Hamad Estelle Hicks Raouf Kamel Anne Marie Koch
Translators	Sylvie de Gunzburg-Boudet Marcelle Lindemann B.W. White
Supervisor, Stenographic Staff	Wanda Armstrong
Stenographers	Denise Bard Priscilla Burke S. Couderc M.L. Gachet Monique Grignon Charlotte Kissner Helen Winslade
Ministry of Public Works Staff	Mmdoh Atteeyah Abdel Majeed Boabbas Abdel Razzak Boabbas Sahab Khayyat
Interpretation Equipment Operators	C. Kunder S. Abid M. Sulaiman P. Zega

Appendix 5

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Working papers

FID : FRN/66/WP 1	Provisional Agenda
FID : FRN/66/WP 2	Provisional Timetable
FID : FRN/66/WP 3	Recommendations of the Twelfth and Thirteenth FAO Conferences and Seventh FAO Regional Conference for the Near East.
FID : FRN/66/WP 4 1/	Statement by the Delegation of the Federation of South Arabia
FID : FRN/66/WP 5 1/	Statement by the Delegation of Iraq
FID : FRN/66/WP 6 1/	Statement by the Delegation of Saudi Arabia
FID : FRN/66/WP 7 1/	Statement by the Delegation of Iran

Information papers 2/

FID : FRN/66/INF 1	Western and Eastern Indian Ocean Catch Statistics 1965
FID : FRN/66/INF 2	Need for and Purpose of Fishery Statistics
FID : FRN/66/INF 3	An International Fishery Statistical System for Particular Regions
FID : FRN/66/INF 4	Fishery Education and Training in Growth and Development Programs

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1/ Included in this Report

2/ Some of these documents were originally prepared for other FAO meetings but they are pertinent to the various subjects discussed at this Conference.

Appendix 5

FID : FRN/66/INF 5	Fisheries Administration and Development
FID : FRN/66/INF 6	Problems in the Establishment of Modern Processing and Marketing of Fish
FID : FRN/66/INF 7	Fisheries Industries
FID : FRN/66/INF 8	The Management and Rational Utilization of Fishery Resources in the Near East with Special Reference to Problems of Common Exploitation.
FID : FRN/66/INF 9	Fishery Resources of the Indian Ocean
FID : FRN/66/INF 10	A Bibliography of the Fisheries of the Near East with Special Reference to the Major Water Bodies.
FID : FRN/66/INF 11	Provisional List of Documents
FID : FRN/66/INF 12	Structure and Activities of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM)
FID : FRN/66/INF 13	List of Participants
FID : FRN/66/INF 14	Inaugural Address by Dr. A.R. Sidky, Assistant Director-General for Near East Affairs and Regional Representative for the Near East, FAO, Cairo, UAR
FID : FRN/66/INF 15	Inaugural Address by His Excellency Khaled Al Essa Al Saleh, Minister of Public Works, Kuwait
FID : FRN/66/INF 16	Statement by R.W. Harrison, Director, Fishery Economics and Products Division, Department of Fisheries, FAO, Rome
FID : FRN/66/INF 17	Exploitation of Fisheries Resources in Kuwait
FID : FRN/66/INF 18	Fisheries Section of Federal Government Annual Report, Federation of South Arabia, April 1965 and March 1966.

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FIe/R22.3		Report of the meeting on business decisions in fishery industries, Rome, 21-25 September, 1964. Vol. 3 — working papers	1965
FIb/R23	(En)	Report of the third session of the advisory committee on marine resources research, Rome, 1-8 March 1965	1965
FIb/R23	(Fr)	Rapport de la troisième session du comité consultatif de la recherche sur les ressources de la mer. Rome, 1-8 mars 1965	1965
FIb/R23	(Es)	Informe de la tercera reunión del comité asesor sobre investigaciones de los recursos marinos. Roma, 1-8 marzo 1965	1965
FIe/R24	(En)	Mechanization of small fishing craft under revolving fund arrangements in developing countries	1965
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FIe/R24	(Es)	Mecanización de pequeñas embarcaciones pesqueras en los países en desarrollo con arreglo a las normas de un fondo rotatorio	1965
FI/R25		Informe de la segunda reunión de la comisión asesora regional de pesca para el Atlántico sudoccidental; Mar del Plata, Argentina, 27-30 abril 1964	1965
FIe/R26		Programa de desarrollo pesquero para el Uruguay. (Distribución limitada)	1965
FIb/R27	(En)	Report of the second session of the FAO working party for rational utilization of tuna resources in the Atlantic Ocean, Rome, 6-13 July 1965	1965
FIb/R27	(Fr)	Rapport de la deuxième session du groupe de travail FAO sur l'utilisation rationnelle des ressources thonières de l'océan Atlantique, Rome, 6-13 juillet 1965	1965
FIb/R27	(Es)	Informe del segundo período de sesiones del grupo de trabajo de la FAO sobre aprovechamiento regional de los recursos atuneros del océano Atlántico. Roma 6-13 julio 1965	1965
FIt/R28	(Tri)	Fishing vessel data. Données sur les navires de pêche. Datos de buques de pesca	1965
FIt/R29	(Tri)	Research vessel data. Données sur les navires de pêche. Datos de buques de pesca	1965
FIe/R30		Report of the seminar on fishery development planning and administration for selected English-speaking countries in Africa	1965
FRv/R31	(En)	Report of the FAO/Swedish training center on fishing boat design, Göteborg, Sweden, 2 August - 31 October 1965	1966
FEe/R35	(En)	Report on fisheries education problems in Ghana, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda, by G. M. Gerhardsen, Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration, Bergen, Norway	1966

Unserialized reports dated earlier than January 1962 and earlier documents in this series are listed in the FAO Catalogue of Fisheries Publications and Documents (1963). Certain unserialized reports may be reprinted in this series as the unserialized versions go out of print.

Les rapports sans indication de série, portant une date antérieure à janvier 1962, ainsi que les documents plus anciens de la série figurent dans le Catalogue FAO des publications et documents sur les pêches (1963). Certains de ces rapports seront reproduits dans la présente série après épuisement de l'édition actuelle.

Los informes fuera de serie, de fecha anterior a enero de 1962 y los documentos anteriores de esta serie están incluídos en el Catálogo FAO de Publicaciones y Documentos de Pesca (1963). Es posible que algunos informes fuera de serie se reimpriman dentro de esta serie cuando su edición anterior quede agotada.

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